



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/080,467	02/22/2002	Troy Curtiss	UTL 00180	8385

7590 02/08/2005
Kyocera Wireless Corp.
Attn: Patent Department
PO Box 928289
San Diego, CA 92192-8289

EXAMINER

CUMMING, WILLIAM D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2683

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/080,467

Applicant(s)

TROY CURTISS

Examiner

WILLIAM D CUMMING

Art Unit

2683

— The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address —

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.135(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
2. Claims 10, 12, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by **Nordwall** as stated in paragraph 2 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 1-4 and 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nordwall** in view of **Lee**.

Nordwall disclose all subject matter, note paragraph 2 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004, except for a non-volatile memory storing an accessory version ID. **Lee** teaches the use of a non-volatile memory (*"Thus-described basic map may be stored in a memory to be mounted into a user device at manufacturing stage. The basic map is stored in a non-volatile memory such as a flash memory, or CD-ROM to be incorporated within a user device. More preferably, the basic map is stored in a re-writable non-volatile memory such as flash memory."*) storing an accessory version ID (*"at least one traffic state data in section-wise, wherein each of the traffic state data is to be used for designating an attribute of the vector entity included in corresponding section of the traffic section map. The the user device may further store at least one basic map. Each section of the traffic section map may further include a section discriminating code which is preferably an attribute designating command(e.g. color designating command). In preferred embodiments, the traffic state data is a color value and the map identifier comprises a version identification."*) in a system for interfacing a communication device with an accessory for the purpose of identifying a version of an component, in this case a map, and storing that version in a memory which can not be erased. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of a non-volatile memory storing an accessory version ID, as taught by

Lee, for the purpose of identifying a version of an component and storing that version in a memory which can not be erased, in the in a system for interfacing a communication device with an accessory of **Nordwall** in order to provide an up to date information to the communication device.

6. Claims 5-9 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nordwall** in view of **Peng**.

Nordwall disclose all subject matter, note paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004, except for comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device. **Peng** teaches the use of comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device (*"Yet another method for managing information in a mobile device comprises the steps of receiving an update notification to update a set of files stored in a local cache, the update notification including an update version identification, dynamically generating an original version identification for the set of files, comparing the update version identification to the original version identification, marking the set of files as out-dated if the update version identification is different than the original version identification, and automatically updating the set of files prior to processing a loading or execution command. In an exemplary embodiment, the set of files is a set of application files or a set of data set files."*) in a method for providing control data to an electronic device for

the purpose of managing information in a mobile device. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device, as taught by **Peng**, for the purpose of managing information in a mobile device in the method for providing control data to an electronic device of **Nordwall** in order to receive an update notification to update a set of files stored in a local cache.

7. Claims 11 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nordwall** as stated paragraph 4 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004.

8. Claim 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Nordwall** in view of **Lee** and **Peng**.

Nordwall disclose all subject matter, note paragraph 2 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004, except for a non-volatile memory storing an accessory version ID. **Lee** teaches the use of a non-volatile memory (*"Thus-described basic map may be stored in a memory to be mounted into a user device at manufacturing stage. The basic map is stored in a non-volatile memory such as a flash memory, or CD-ROM to be incorporated within a user device. More preferably, the basic map is stored in a re-writable non-volatile memory such as flash memory."*) storing an accessory version ID (*"at least one traffic state data in*

section-wise, wherein each of the traffic state data is to be used for designating an attribute of the vector entity included in corresponding section of the traffic section map. The the user device may further store at least one basic map. Each section of the traffic section map may further include a section discriminating code which is preferably an attribute designating command(e.g. color designating command). In preferred embodiments, the traffic state data is a color value and the map identifier comprises a version identification.”) in a system for interfacing a communication device with an accessory for the purpose of identifying a version of an component, in this case a map, and storing that version in a memory which can not be erased. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of a non-volatile memory storing an accessory version ID, as taught by **Lee**, for the purpose of identifying a version of an component and storing that version in a memory which can not be erased, in the in a system for interfacing a communication device with an accessory of **Nordwall** in order to provide an up to date information to the communication device.

Nordwall disclose all subject matter, note paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Office action dated August 12, 2004, except for comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device. **Peng** teaches the use of comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device (“*Yet another method for managing information in a mobile*

device comprises the steps of receiving an update notification to update a set of files stored in a local cache, the update notification including an update version identification, dynamically generating an original version identification for the set of files, comparing the update version identification to the original version identification, marking the set of files as out-dated if the update version identification is different than the original version identification, and automatically updating the set of files prior to processing a loading or execution command. In an exemplary embodiment, the set of files is a set of application files or a set of data set files.”) in a method for providing control data to an electronic device for the purpose of managing information in a mobile device. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to incorporate the use of comparing the accessory control data version identification data to control data version identification data on the electronic device, as taught by **Peng**, for the purpose of managing information in a mobile device in the method for providing control data to an electronic device of **Nordwall** in order to receive an update notification to update a set of files stored in a local cache.

Response to Amendment

9. Elimination of Post Office Box in Arlington, Virginia for Patent Related Correspondence

Effective immediately, the Office will cease accepting patent-related correspondence addressed to the P.O. Box 2327 Arlington, VA 22202. Effective May 1, 2003, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.1, patent-related correspondence should have been addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. Accordingly, as of May 1, 2003, the provisions of 37 CFR 1.8 (Certificate of Mailing) and 1.10 (Express Mail certificate) that were waived by the Office were no longer waived for correspondence addressed to P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202.

In November of 2001, the Office established a Post Office Box in Arlington, Virginia (P.O. Box 2327, Arlington, VA 22202) for use on an emergency basis, and indicated that the Office would continue to accept patent-related correspondence at this Arlington, Virginia Post Office Box and treat such correspondence as if it were addressed as set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 for purposes of 37 CFR 1.8 and 1.10 until further notice. On March 25, 2003, the Office provided notice that persons submitting correspondence to the Office should no longer use the Arlington, Virginia Post Office Box for any correspondence (including sequence listings in electronic format) after May 1, 2003. See Correspondence with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 68 Fed. Reg. 14332 (March 25, 2003).

Correspondence in patent-related matters to organizations reporting to the Commissioner for Patents must be addressed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Appropriate mail stops should also be used. See the notice titled "Special Mail Stops For Patent Mail" that is published each week in the Official Gazette Notices and posted on the USPTO Internet web site.

Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the Inventors' Assistance Center (formerly the Patent Assistance Center (PAC)) by telephone at 800-786-9199 or 703-308-4357. **OG Notices: 29 June 2004**

10. Patent Application Publications May Now Include Amendments

As a consequence of the use of Image File Wrappers (IFW), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) has begun to publish patent applications with amendments that expedite the publication process. For example, the patent application publication may be based upon amendments to the specification that are reflected in a substitute specification, an amendment to the abstract, amendments to the claims that are reflected in a complete claim listing, and amendments to the drawings that are reflected in replacement drawing sheets, provided that such substitute specification or amendment is submitted in sufficient time to be entered into the application file wrapper before technical preparations for publication of the application have begun. Technical preparations for publication of an application generally begin between fourteen and nine weeks prior to the projected date of publication (the projected publication date is indicated on the filing receipt for the patent application). Accordingly, the provisions 37 CFR 1.215(a) are waived to the extent that they are inconsistent with this change in practice. 37 CFR 1.215(a) will be revised consistent with this change in practice, when the rule changes proposed in *Changes To Support Implementation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office 21st Century Strategic Plan*, 68 Fed. Reg. 53816 (Sept. 12, 2003), 1275 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office Notices 23 (Oct 7, 2003) are made final.

Although the Office has begun to include amendments in patent application publications, applicants desiring to ensure that a patent application publication reflects an amendment should submit the application, as amended, through the Electronic Filing System (EFS). See 37 CFR 1.215(c). See also *Helpful Hints Regarding Publication of Patent Applications*, 1249 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office Notices 83 (August 21, 2001). In addition, if the application is not maintained in an IFW, and the amended application is not submitted through EFS, a petition under 37 CFR 1.182 will continue to be necessary for certain drawings to be included in the patent application publication. See *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure*, Section 507 (8th ed. 2001, rev. 1, Feb. 2003).

General questions regarding publication of patent applications should be directed to the Customer Service Center, Office of Patent Publication, by telephone at (703) 305-8283. Questions regarding the Electronic Filing System should be directed to (703) 305-3028. Questions of a legal nature should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (703) 308-6906. **OG Notices: 13 April 2004**

11. Oversized Postcards Must Be Submitted With Sufficient Postage

Recently, a number of return receipt postcards have been returned to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (Office) because the postcards contained insufficient postage for an oversized postcard. Oversized postcards require First-Class letter postage. Customers are reminded that they are solely responsible for placing the proper postage on self-addressed postcards that are submitted to the Office for the purpose of obtaining a receipt for correspondence being filed in the Office.

Customers should be aware of the following guidance from the USPS regarding postage and acceptability for postcards:

1. In order to be eligible for the First-Class Mail card rates (currently \$0.23 per card, domestic delivery), cards must be of uniform thickness and made of unfolded and uncreased paper or card stock of approximately the quality and weight of a Postal Service stamped card. Cards claimed at the First-Class postcard rate must be:

(a) Rectangular;

(b) No less than 3-1/2 inches high, 5 inches long, and 0.007 inch thick; and

(c) No more than 4-1/4 inches high, 6 inches long, and 0.016 inch thick.

2. Cards that measure more than 4-1/4 inches high, 6 inches long, or 0.016 inch thick are charged postage at the First-Class Mail letter rates.

3. Cards that measure less than 3-1/2 inches high, 5 inches long, and 0.007 inch thick are nonmailable.

Any return receipt postcard that does not contain sufficient postage or is not acceptable may not be delivered by the United States Postal Service (USPS) to the address provided on the postcard, and, if returned to the Office, may be discarded.

For information regarding the Office's postcard receipt practice in patent-related matters, see Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP) (8th Ed., Rev. 1, Feb. 2003), Section 503. Questions regarding sufficient postage for postcards should be directed to the

United States Postal Service. Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the Inventors' Assistance Center by telephone at (800)786-9199, or (703)308-4357. **OG Notices: 29 June 2004**

12. SPECIAL MAIL STOPS FOR PATENT MAIL

Revisions have been made to the list of mail stops. The mail stops that **should no longer be used** are: Mail Stop Application Number, Mail Stop CPA, Mail Stop Design, Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment, Mail Stop PGPUB-ABD, Mail Stop Patent Application, and Mail Stop Provisional Patent Application. Mail Stop Non-Fee Amendment has been changed to Mail Stop Amendment. In addition, Mail Stop PGPUB-ABD has been changed to Mail Stop Express Abandonment and all requests and petitions for an express abandonment under 37 CFR 1.138 should be directed to Mail Stop Express Abandonment or transmitted by facsimile to 703-305-8568. Lastly, Mail Stop L&R and Mail Stop Post Issue have been established.

For most correspondence (e.g., new patent applications) no mail stop is required because the processing of the correspondence is routine. **If NO mail stop is included on the list below, then NO mail stop is required for the correspondence.** Special mail stop designations should only be used for particular types of mail that may be forwarded to the appropriate area without being opened, or that may be processed with the remaining mail. Only the specified type of document should be placed in an envelope addressed to one of these special mail stops. If any documents other than the specified type identified for each special mail stop are addressed to that mail stop, they will be significantly delayed in reaching the appropriate area for which they are intended. The mail stop should generally appear as the first line in the address.

Petitions for a foreign filing license may be faxed to: 703-305-7658.

Some correspondence may be submitted electronically. See the Office's Internet Web site <http://www.uspto.gov> for additional information.

Please address mail to be delivered by the United States Postal Service (USPS) as follows:

Mail Stop ____
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Except correspondence for Maintenance Fee payments, Deposit Account Replenishments (see 1.25(c)(4)), and Licensing and Review (see 37 CFR 5.1(c) and 5.2(c)), please address mail to be delivered by other delivery services (Federal Express (Fed Ex), UPS, DHL, Laser, Action, Purolater, etc.) as follows:

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
220 20th Street South
Customer Window, Mail Stop ____

Crystal Plaza Two, Lobby, Room 1B03
Arlington, VA 22202

Note: The Customer Window will be moving to the new Alexandria location in August or September of 2004.

Mail Stop Designations	Explanation
Mail Stop 12	Contributions to the Examiner Education Program.
Mail Stop 313(c)	Petitions under 37 CFR 1.313(c) to withdraw a patent application from issue after payment of the issue fee and any papers associated with the petition, including papers necessary for a continuing application or a request for continued examination (RCE).
Mail Stop AF	Amendments and other responses after final rejection, other than an appeal brief.
Mail Stop Amendment	Information disclosure statements, drawings, and replies to Office actions in patent applications with or without an amendment to the application or a terminal disclaimer. (Use Mail Stop AF for replies after final rejection.).
Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents	For appeal briefs under 37 CFR 1.192 or reply briefs under 37 CFR 1.193(a).
Mail Stop Comments-Patents	Public comments regarding patent related regulations and procedures.
Mail Stop Conversion	Requests under 37 CFR 1.53(c)(2) to convert a nonprovisional application to a provisional application and requests under 37 CFR 1.53(c)(3) to convert a provisional application to a nonprovisional application.
Mail Stop DD	Disclosure Documents or materials related to the Disclosure Document Program. (A disclosure document is NOT an information disclosure statement.) Instead of filing a disclosure document, inventors are encouraged to file a provisional patent application.
Mail Stop EBC	Mail for the Electronic Business Center including:

Certificate Action Forms, Request for Customer Numbers, and Requests for Customer Number Data Change (USPTO Forms PTO-2042, PTO/SB/124A and 125A, respectively) and Customer Number Upload Spreadsheets and Cover Letters.

Mail Stop Expedited Design	Only to be used for the initial filing of design applications accompanied by a request for expedited examination under 37 CFR 1.155. (Design applicants seeking expedited examination may alternatively file a design application and corresponding request under 37 CFR 1.155 by hand-delivering the application papers and request directly to the Design Group Director's office.)
Mail Stop Express Abandonment	Requests for abandonment of a patent application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.138, including any petitions under 37 CFR 1.138(c) to expressly abandon an application to avoid publication of the application. (This new mail stop should be used instead of Mail Stop PGPUB- ABD. Applicants are encouraged to transmit the requests by facsimile to (703) 305-8568.))
Mail Stop ILS	Correspondence relating to international patent classification, exchanges and standards.
Mail Stop Issue Fee	All communications following the receipt of a PTOL-85, "Notice of Allowance and Fee(s) Due," and prior to the issuance of a patent should be addressed to Mail Stop Issue Fee, unless advised to the contrary. Assignments are the exception. Assignments (with cover sheets) should be faxed to 703-306-5995, electronically submitted, or submitted in a separate envelope and be sent to Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services, Director - U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as shown below.
Mail Stop L&R	<p>All documents pertaining to applications subject secrecy order pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 181, or are national-security classified and required to be processed accordingly.</p> <p>Such papers may also be hand carried to: Technology Center 3600, Office of the Director 2451 Crystal Drive, Room 3D07 Arlington, VA 22202</p>

Mail Stop Missing Parts	Requests for a corrected filing receipt and replies to OIPE notices such as the Notice of Omitted Items, Notice to File Corrected Application Papers, Notice of Incomplete Application, Notice to Comply with Nucleotide Sequence Requirements, and Notice to File Missing Parts of Application, and associated papers and fees.
Mail Stop MPEP	Submissions concerning the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure.
Mail Stop Patent Ext.	Applications for patent term extension and any communications relating thereto.
Mail Stop PCT	Mail related to applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
Mail Stop Petition	Petitions to be decided by the Office of Petitions including petitions to revive and petitions to accept late payment of issue fees or maintenance fees.
Mail Stop PGPUB	Correspondence regarding publication of patent applications not otherwise provided, including requests for early publication made after filing, rescission of non-publication request, corrected patent application publication, refund of publication fee.
Mail Stop Post Issue	In patented files: requests for changes of correspondence address, powers of attorney, revocations of powers of attorney, withdrawal of attorney and submissions under 37 CFR 1.501. Designation of, or changes to, a fee address should be addressed to Mail Stop M Correspondence. Requests for Certificate of Correction need no special mail stop, but should be made to the attention of Certificate of Correction Branch.
Mail Stop RCE	Requests for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114.
Mail Stop Reconstruction	Correspondence pertaining to the reconstruction of lost patent files.
Mail Stop <i>Ex Parte</i> Reexam	Requests for Reexamination for original request papers only .
Mail Stop <i>Inter Partes</i> Reexam	Requests for <i>Inter Partes</i> Reexamination for <i>original</i>

	request papers and for all <i>subsequent</i> correspondence other than correspondence to the Office of the Solicitor (see 37 CFR §§ 1.1(a)(3) and 1.302(c)).
Mail Stop Reissue	All new and continuing reissue application filings.
Mail Stop Sequence	Submission of the computer readable form (CRF) for applications with sequence listings, when the CRF is not being filed with the patent application.

ADDRESS FOR TRADEMARK MAIL

The box designations previously listed in Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure, Section 305.01 are no longer in use. See Change of Address for Mailing Trademark Correspondence, which is posted on the USPTO Internet web site at:

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/trademarks/tmmailingaddressnotice.htm>. Please address mail to be delivered by the United States Postal Service (USPS) as follows:

Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3514

**SPECIAL MAIL STOPS APPLICABLE TO
BOTH PATENT AND TRADEMARK MAIL**

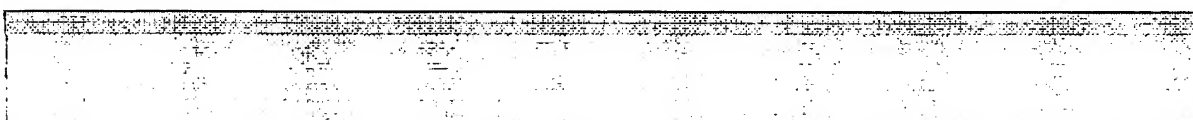
The following special mail stop designations are applicable to both patent and trademark related mail, and the recommendations for "Special Mail Stops for Patent Mail" (above) should be followed for the types of mail listed below.

Please address mail to be directed to a mail stop identified below to be delivered by the United States Postal Service (USPS) as follows (unless otherwise instructed):

Mail Stop _____
Director of the US Patent and Trademark Office
PO Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Mail Stop Designations	Explanation
Mail Stop 3	Mail for the Office of Personnel from NFC
Mail Stop 6	Mail for the Office of Procurement.
Mail Stop 8	All papers for the Office of the Solicitor except communications relating to pending litigation and disciplinary proceedings; papers relating to pending litigation in court cases shall be mailed only to Office of the Solicitor, PO Box 15667, Arlington, VA 22215 and papers related to pending disciplinary proceedings before the Administrative Law Judge or the Director

	shall be mailed only to the Office of the Solicitor, PO Box 16116, Arlington, VA 22215.
Mail Stop 11	Mail for the Electronic Ordering Service (EOS).
Mail Stop 13	Mail for the Employee and Labor Relations Division.
Mail Stop 16	Mail related to refund requests, other than requests for refund of a patent application publication fee. Such requests should be directed to Mail Stop PGPub.
Mail Stop 17	Invoices directed to the Office of Finance.
Mail Stop 24	Mail for the Inventor's Assistance Program, including complaints about Invention Promoters.
Mail Stop 171	Vacancy Announcement Applications.
Mail Stop Assignment Recordation Services	All assignment documents, security interests, and other documents to be recorded in the Assignment records. Note that documents with cover sheets faxed to 703-306-5995 are processed much more quickly than those submitted by mail.
Mail Stop Congressional Relations	Mail for the Office of Congressional Relations.
Mail Stop Document Services	All requests for certified or uncertified copies of patent or trademark documents.
Mail Stop EEO	Mail for the Office of Civil Rights.
Mail Stop Enforcement	Mail for the Office of Enforcement.
Mail Stop Interference	Communications relating to interferences and applications and patents involved in interference.
Mail Stop International Relations	Mail for the Office of International Relations.
Mail Stop M Correspondence	Mail to designate or change a fee address, or other correspondence related to maintenance fees, except payments of maintenance fees in patents. See below for the address for maintenance fee payments.
Mail Stop OED	Mail for the Office of Enrollment and Discipline.



Maintenance Fee Payments

Payments* of maintenance fees in patents not submitted electronically over the Internet at www.uspto.gov should be mailed to:

United States Patent and Trademark Office
PO Box 371611
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-1611

Deposit Account Replenishments

To send payment* to replenish deposit accounts, send the payments to:

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
PO Box 70541
Chicago, IL 60673

* Payment of maintenance fees in patents (Attn: Maintenance Fee) and deposit account replenishment (Attn: Deposit Accounts) using hand-delivery and delivery by private courier may be made to:

Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Attn: _____

One Crystal Park
2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 307
Arlington, Virginia 22202.

Questions regarding the information provided on this page should be directed to: Darnell Jayne, Legal Advisor in the Office of Patent Legal Administration, by telephone at (703) 308-6906 or by e-mail addressed to PatentPractice@uspto.gov.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed November 12, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Anticipatory reference need not duplicate, word for word, what is in claims; anticipation can occur when claimed limitation is "*inherent*" or otherwise implicit in relevant reference (Standard Havens Products Incorporated v. Gencor Industries Incorporated, 21 USPQ2d 1321). During examination before the Patent and Trademark Office, claims must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation and limitations from the specification may not be imputed to the claims (Ex parte Akamatsu, 22 USPQ2d, 1918; In re Zletz, 13 USPQ2d 1320, In re Priest, 199 USPQ 11). In response to Applicant's argument, the law of anticipation requires that a distinction be made between the invention described

or taught and the invention claimed. It does not require that the reference "teach" what the subject patent teaches. Assuming that a reference is properly "prior art," it is only necessary that the claims under consideration "read on" something disclosed in the reference, i.e., all limitations of the claim are found in the reference, or "fully met" by it. It was held in In re Donohue, 226 USPQ 619, that, *"It is well settled that prior art under 35 USC §102(b) must sufficiently describe the claimed invention to have placed the public in possession of it...Such possession is effected if one of ordinary skill in the art could have combine the description of the invention with his own knowledge to make the claimed invention."* Clear inference to the artisan must be considered, In re Preda, 159 USPQ 342. A prior art reference must be considered together with the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, In re Samour, 197 USPQ 1. During patent examination, the pending claims must be *"given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification."* Claim term is not limited to single embodiment disclosed in specification, since number of embodiments disclosed does not determine meaning of the claim term, and applicant cannot overcome *"heavy presumption"* that term takes on its ordinary meaning simply by pointing to preferred embodiment (Teleflex Inc. v. Ficosa North America Corp., CA FC, 6/21/02, 63 USPQ2d 1374). Applicant always has the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05,

162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA1969). *"Arguments that the alleged anticipatory prior art is nonanalogous art' or teaches away from the invention' or is not recognized as solving the problem solved by the claimed invention, [are] not germane' to a rejection under section 102."* Twin Disc, Inc. v. United States, 231 USPQ 417, 424 (Cl. Ct. 1986) (quoting *In re Self*, 671 F.2d 1344, 213 USPQ 1, 7 (CCPA 1982)). A reference is no less anticipatory if, after disclosing the invention, the reference then disparages it. The question whether a reference *"teaches away"* from the invention is inapplicable to an anticipation analysis. *Celeritas Technologies Ltd. v. Rockwell International Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1354, 1361, 47 USPQ2d 1516, 1522-23 (Fed. Cir.1998).

Applicant's attorney states that the values cannot be considered to be a version identification, yet applicant's attorney has failed to provide any evidence that these values can not be in any way be version identification when the examiner takes *"plain meaning."* Attorney's remarks are a very poor substitution for evidence.

In response to Applicant's argument that the references includes additional structure or functions not required by Applicant's invention, calculating the values and storing it, it must be noted that the references disclose the invention as claimed (*"The parameter values are retrieved by the same or a different mobile station on a subsequent occasion and used to perform the ancillary function without having to recalculate the parameter values."*). The fact

that it discloses additional structure or functions not claimed is very much and truly irrelevant.

The specification is not the measure of the invention. Therefore, limitations contained therein can not be read into the claims for the purpose of avoiding the prior art (In re Sporck, 155 USPQ 687). Attempt to invoke limitations present in the preferred embodiment but absent from the claims themselves violates the established claim construction principles.

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 and 15-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Conclusion

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

16. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

17. Replacement Notice: Copies of Patent Application Records will be Provided in both Electronic and Paper Form

The Official Gazette notice, published on August 24, 2004 entitled "*All Electronic Copies of Patent Application Records Will Now Be Provided as Certified Copies in Electronic Form*" (1285 Off. Gaz. Pat. Off, August 24, 2004) is hereby rescinded. The USPTO is reinstating, until further notice, the procedures in effect prior to July 30, 2004 for providing certified copies of patent application records with paper certification statements. The USPTO will also offer electronic certified copies of patent application records at the requester's option.

Certified Copies with Paper Certification

Unless otherwise requested, certified copies of patent application records provided pursuant to 37 CFR 1.19 (b) will be produced with a paper certification statement, continuing the practice in effect prior to July 30, 2004. The certification statement will include an embossed seal and original signature.

Certified Copies with Electronic Certification

Customers ordering certified copies of patent applications as filed or patent-related file wrapper and contents of published applications from the USPTO website will have the option to choose electronic copies with electronic certification. These files include an imaged certification statement as part of a *PDF file containing the document TIFF images. These electronic files are digitally signed by the USPTO for authenticity and integrity, and cannot be undetectably modified.* Customers may choose to download these electronic files from the USPTO website or receive them on compact disc.

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Priority

Irrespective of whether the USPTO provides a paper certified copy or an electronic certified copy, Article 4(d)(3) of the Paris Convention prohibits any country that is a member of the convention from requiring further authentication of the certified copy for purposes of claiming priority under the Paris Convention. (The text of the Paris Convention and a list of its members are available at www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ip/paris/index.html.)

The USPTO is working with other intellectual property offices to encourage the acceptance of priority documents in electronic form with electronic certification. A list of offices and international intellectual property organizations that have agreed to accept electronic certified copies will be posted on the USPTO website soon, and updated regularly.

Questions should be directed to the Office of Public Records by email to opr@uspto.gov or by telephone at (703) 308-9743.

18. If applicants wish to request for an interview, an *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form (PTOL-413A) should be submitted to the examiner prior to the interview in order to permit the examiner to prepare in advance for the interview and to focus on the issues to be discussed. This form should identify the participants of the interview, the proposed date of the interview, whether the interview will be personal, telephonic, or video conference, and should include a brief description of the issues to be discussed. A copy of the completed *"Applicant Initiated Interview Request"* form should be attached to the Interview Summary form, PTOL-413 at the completion of the interview and a copy should be given to applicant or applicant's representative.

19. If applicants request an interview after this **final rejection**, prior to the interview, the intended purpose and content of the interview should be presented briefly, in writing. Such an interview may be granted if the examiner is convinced that disposal or clarification for appeal may be accomplished with only nominal further consideration. Interviews merely to **restate arguments** of record or to **discuss new limitations** which would require more than nominal reconsideration or new search will be denied.

20. USPTO to Provide Electronic Access to Cited U.S. Patent References with Office Actions and Cease Supplying Paper Copies

Summary

In support of its 21st Century Strategic Plan goal of increased patent e-Government, beginning in June 2004, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office or USPTO) will begin the phase-in of its E-Patent Reference program and hence will: (1) provide downloading capability of the U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications cited in Office actions via the E-Patent Reference feature of the Office's Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system; and

(2) cease mailing paper copies of U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications with office actions except for citations made during the international stage of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In order to use the new E-Patent Reference feature applicants must: (1) obtain a digital certificate and software from the Office; (2) obtain a customer number from the Office; and (3) properly associate patent applications with the customer number. Alternatively, copies of all U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications can be accessed without a digital certificate from the USPTO web site, from the USPTO Office of Public Records, and from commercial sources. The Office will continue the practice of supplying paper copies of foreign patent documents and non-patent literature with Office actions. Paper copies of cited references will continue to be provided by the USPTO for international applications under the PCT during the international stage.

Deployment of E-Patent Reference System

The USPTO will deploy the full E-Patent Reference program starting in June of 2004. In accordance with the schedule shown below, paper copies of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications will cease to be mailed to applicants with Office actions in the indicated Technology Centers (TCs). Paper copies of foreign patents and non-patent literature will continue to be included with office actions.

Schedule

June 2004	TCs 1600, 1700, 2800 and 2900
July 2004	TCs 3600 and 3700
<u>August 2004</u>	<u>TCs 2100 and 2600</u>

Description of E-Patent Reference System

On December 1, 2003, the Office made available a new feature in the Office's Private PAIR system, E-Patent Reference, to allow convenient downloading and printing of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications. A notice announcing this system was published in the Official Gazette, (see Notice of Office Plan to Cease Supplying Copies of Cited U.S. Patent References With Office Actions, and Pilot to Evaluate The Alternative of Providing Electronic Access to Such U.S. Patent References, 1277 Off. Gaz. Pat.

Office 156 (Dec. 23, 2003)). The same notice also announced the Office's future plan to cease supplying copies of cited U.S. patents and patent application publications with Office actions.

The E-Patent Reference system allows an authorized user of Private PAIR to download the U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications cited on a form PTO-892 in Office actions, as well as U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications submitted by applicants as part of an information disclosure statement (IDS) on form PTO/SB/08 (1449). The retrieval of some or all of the documents is performed in one downloading step with each of the documents encoded as Adobe Portable Document format (.pdf) files.

The E-Patent Reference system was used by applicants during a pilot program in December 2003 and January 2004. In response to some technical issues discovered by users, changes to make the system more compatible with users' firewalls and office systems were made during the pilot.

Consequently, applicants should expect to start receiving Office actions (in patent applications and during patent reexamination proceedings) without paper copies of cited U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications in accordance with the schedule above. These documents will be available through the E-Patent Reference system for downloading using Private PAIR. Foreign patents and non-patent literature will continue to be provided to the applicant on paper. Communications from the Office during the international stage of an international application under the PCT will continue to include paper copies of all references, including U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications.

In summary, all U.S. patents and patent application publications are available on the USPTO web site, from the Office of Public Records and from commercial sources. Additionally, a simple system for downloading the cited U.S. patents and patent application publications has been established for applicants, called the E-Patent Reference system. As E-Patent Reference and Private PAIR require participating applicants to have a customer number, retrieval software and a digital certificate, all applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Patent Electronic Business Center to acquire these items. To be ready to use this system by June 1, 2004, contact the Patent EBC as soon as possible.

Steps to Use the E-Patent Reference Feature

Access to Private PAIR is required to utilize E-Patent Reference. If you do not already have access to Private PAIR, the Office urges practitioners and applicants not represented by a practitioner to: (1) obtain a no-cost USPTO Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) digital certificate; (2) obtain a USPTO customer number; (3) associate all of their pending and new application filings with their customer number; (4) install free software (supplied by the Office) required to access Private PAIR and the E-Patent Reference; and (5) make appropriate arrangements for Internet access.

Instructions for performing the 5 steps:

Step 1: Full instructions for obtaining a PKI digital certificate are available at the Office's Electronic Business Center (EBC) web page at: <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/downloads.html>. Note that a notarized signature will be required to obtain a digital certificate.

Step 2: To get a Customer Number, download and complete the Customer Number Request form, PTO-SB/125, at: <http://www.uspto.gov/web/forms/sb0125.pdf>. The completed form can then be transmitted by facsimile to the Patent Electronic Business Center at (703) 308-2840, or mailed to the address on the form. If you are a registered attorney or agent, then your registration number must be associated with your customer number. This association is accomplished by adding your registration number to the Customer Number Request form.

Step 3: A description of associating a customer number with the correspondence address of an application is described at the EBC Web page at: http://www.uspto.gov/ebc/registration_pair.html.

Step 4: The software for electronic filing is available for downloading at www.uspto.gov/ebc. Users can also contact the EFS Help Desk at (703) 305-3028 and request a copy of the software on compact disc. Users will also need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available through a link from the USPTO web site.

Step 5: Internet access will be required which applicants may obtain through a supplier of their own choice. As images of large documents must be downloaded, high-speed Internet access is recommended.

The E-Patent Reference feature is accessed using a button on the Private PAIR screen. Ordinarily all of the cited U.S. patent and U.S. patent application publication references will be available over the Internet using the Office's new E-Patent Reference feature. The size of the references to be downloaded will be displayed by E-Patent Reference so the download time can be estimated. Applicants and registered practitioners can select to download all of the references or any combination of cited references. Selected references will be downloaded as complete documents in the Portable Document Format (.pdf). The downloaded documents can be viewed and printed using Adobe's Acrobat Reader program and other software.

Other Options

The E-Patent Reference function requires the applicant to use the secure Private PAIR system, which establishes confidential communications with the applicant. Applicants using this facility must receive a digital certificate, as described above. Other options for obtaining patents which do not require the digital certificate include the USPTO's free Patents on the Web program (<http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>). The USPTO's Office of Public Records also supplies copies of patents and patent application publications for a fee (<http://ebiz1.uspto.gov/oems25p/index.html>). Commercial sources also provide patents and patent application publications.

Section 707.05(a) of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, which currently provides that copies of cited references are in general automatically furnished without charge to applicant together with the Office action in which they are cited, will be revised in due course for consistency with the practice announced in this notice.

Comments

The Office published a notice announcing its plan to cease supplying copies of cited U.S. patent references with Office actions, (see Notice of Office Plan to Cease Supplying Copies of Cited U.S. Patent References With Office Actions, and Pilot to Evaluate The Alternative of Providing Electronic Access to Such U.S. Patent References, 1277 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office 156 (Dec. 23, 2003)). The Office received numerous comments in response to this notice. A summary of representative comments and the Office's responses to the comment, grouped by topics, follows:

Comment 1: The requirement to use the Office's customer number/digital certificate shifts the responsibility of producing paper copies to the applicant. A number of comments indicated that adopting the proposal would result in an increased responsibility for the applicant, as the applicant or applicant's representative would be required to print the references.

Response: The USPTO is implementing the E-Patent Reference program as part of the Office's e-Government initiative and to align funding priorities to the Patent Initiatives, including the hiring of examiners. Applicants can purchase copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications from a variety of vendors if they choose not to print copies through the E-Patent Reference system.

The USPTO is moving toward electronic filing and processing of both patent applications and trademark applications. The policy announced in this notice is simply a step towards a more fully automated patent examination process. By analogy, briefs and court opinions that include case citations do not include paper copies of the cited cases. Rather, the cited cases are available via books or electronic databases. Similarly, the USPTO will no longer provide paper copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications since they are available electronically free of charge. Finally, this change will avoid duplication and waste since an applicant may not need to print out every page of a cited U.S. patent or patent application publication.

Comment 2: Adopting the proposal would hurt the solo practitioners and pro se applicants the most, which is unfair.

Response: The solo practitioners and pro se applicants have the same electronic access as the larger firms and corporations, available instantaneously over the Internet. If a solo practitioner or a pro se applicant chooses not to print copies of U.S. patents and patent applications publications through the USPTO Patents on the Web system or through the E-Patent Reference system, commercial sources that provide patents very quickly and inexpensively are available, and copies of U.S. patents and patent application publications are also available at the Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries (PTDLs). Additionally, the cost of patents if ordered from the USPTO Office of Public Records is very reasonable (\$3).

Comment 3: Some applicants indicated that the service is reliable and quick, and consistent with the electronic commerce initiatives in their law firms and businesses.

Response: As pointed out by some respondents, electronic copies of the references are very usable, available without mail delays, and capable of being sent to clients, other attorneys and experts by electronic means.

Comment 4: The statute 35 USC Sec. 132 requires the Office when sending a rejection to state the reasons "together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application".

Response: The requirement that an Office action contain "such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application" was added to the patent laws in the Patent Act of 1870. The circumstances surrounding this provision reveal that it requires that an Office action identify the prior inventions or patents that are relied upon in making a rejection, not that it requires that an Office action be accompanied by copies of the cited references. The USPTO did not even begin providing copies of cited references with Office actions until 1965, when 35 U.S.C. Sec. 41 was amended to authorize (but not require) the USPTO to provide copies of patents cited in Office actions without charge. See 35 U.S.C. Sec. 41(e) ("[t]he Director may provide any applicant issued a notice under [35 U.S.C. Sec. 132] with a copy of the specifications and drawings for all patents referred to in that notice without charge") (emphasis added). Nevertheless, the Office will provide access to U.S. patents and patent application publications, albeit not in paper form.

Comment 5: A number of users suggested that the Office provide paper references at an extra cost.

Response: The Office of Public Records does offer that service, at a reasonable cost, and it is available through a number of delivery channels. See 37 CFR 1.19 (a). Commercial services also provide U.S. reference documents, in person, by mail, and over the Internet.

Comment 6: Some comments indicated that the length of the pilot should have been expanded.

Response: E-Patent Reference system will continue through the end of May to allow applicants to become familiar with E-Patent Reference and to be sure all technical concerns are addressed.

For Further Information Contact

Questions concerning the E-Patent Reference feature and questions concerning the operation of the PAIR system should be directed to the Patent EBC at the USPTO at (866) 217-9197. The EBC may also be contacted by facsimile at (703) 308-2840 or by e-mail at EBC@uspto.gov. Questions about this notice may be directed to Jay Lucas, at Jay.Lucas@uspto.gov and Rob Clarke, at Robert.Clarke@uspto.gov. OG
Notices: 18 May 2004

21. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 enacted on December 8, 2004

H.R. 4818, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (Consolidated Appropriations Act) was signed by President George W. Bush and enacted into law on December 8, 2004. The Consolidated Appropriations Act revises certain patent application and maintenance fees; provides separate fees for a basic filing fee, a search fee, and an examination fee; and requires an additional fee for any patent application whose specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (application size fee). *The new patent fees are now effective and will remain in effect during the remainder of fiscal year 2005 and during fiscal year 2006.* The patent maintenance fee changes apply to any maintenance fee payment made on or after December 8, 2004, regardless of the filing or issue date of the patent for which the fee is submitted. The revised maintenance fees took effect on December 8, 2004. Thus, any maintenance fee paid at any time on (or after) December 8, 2004 is subject to the revised maintenance fee amounts set forth in the Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Note: If you are paying via the USPTO's Internet Web site, there will likely be a delay in updating the maintenance-fee information on the USPTO's Office of Finance On-Line Shopping Web page. Therefore, if paying on-line, please refer to the updated fee schedule to ensure that you include the appropriate updated fee amount. Maintenance fees must be timely paid in the appropriate amount to avoid expiration of a patent.

The new basic filing fee (or national fee), search fee, examination fee, and application size fee apply to national patent applications (other than provisional applications) filed on or after December 8, 2004, and to international patent applications in which the basic national fee is paid on or after December 8, 2004. The new provisional application filing fee applies to any provisional application filing fee paid on or after December 8, 2004. The filing fee (or national fee), search fee, and examination fee are due on filing. If the filing fee (or national fee) is paid on filing, but the search fee and/or examination fee is missing, the USPTO will issue a notice requiring that any missing search fee and examination fee (but no surcharge until further notice) be paid within a specified period of time in order to avoid abandonment. Thus, if at least the full basic filing fee under the Consolidated Appropriations Act is paid on or after December 8, 2004, the USPTO will issue a notice requiring any balance of the search fee and the examination fee (but no surcharge). The remaining patent application fee changes, including the excess claims fees, extension of time fees, and appeal fees, apply to any fee payment made on or after December 8, 2004, regardless of the filing date of the application for which the fee is submitted.

USPTO customers should monitor the USPTO's Internet Web site frequently for current patent fee information.

Payments from foreign countries must be payable and immediately negotiable in the United States for the full amount of the fee required.

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **WILLIAM D CUMMING** whose telephone number is 703-305-4394. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday & Wednesday 10:30am to 8:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **WILLIAM TROST** can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

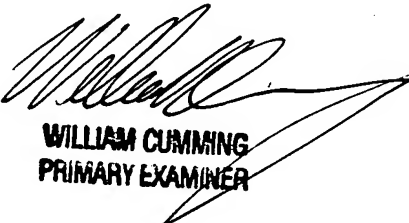
23. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Wdc



UNITED STATES
PATENT AND
TRADEMARK OFFICE

William Cumming
Primary Patent Examiner
(703) 305-4394
(703) 746-6075 Fax
william.cumming@uspto.gov


WILLIAM CUMMING
PRIMARY EXAMINER